

THE DEMOCRAT.

Our Federal Union—it shall be preserved.

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1862.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,

R. C. WILKINSON, A. M. JACKSON,
W. H. JOHNSON.

DISTRICTS.

J. H. R. TAYLOR, 1st DISTRICT,

W. S. FEATHERSTON, 2d DISTRICT,

O. R. SINGLETON, 3d DISTRICT,

HIRAM CASSIDY, 4th DISTRICT.

CAMPAIGN DEMOCRAT.

We propose to issue a campaign paper until after the Presidential election, upon the following terms:

For a single copy, \$ 75
For thirteen copies, 8 00
For twenty copies, 10 00
For thirty copies, 15 00

Those who wish to subscribe will please send their orders previous to the 20th of June next, at about which time the political campaign will be opened.

Subscription to be paid in all cases in advance.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

W. S. FEATHERSTON, Democratic Elector,

will address the people as follows:

Columbus, Lowndes county, August 9.
Crawfordsville, " " 11.
Prairie Point, Noxubee " 12.
Macon, " " 14.
Starkville, Oktibbeha " 16.
Palo Alto, " " 17.
Aberdeen, Monroe " 19.
Athens, " " 20.
Comargo, " " 21.
Okolona, Chickasaw " 23.
Houston, " " 25.
Cooper's Store, Choctaw county, " 27.
Greensboro, " " 28.
Banks, " " 30.

Col. J. B. Cobb, Whig Elector, is invited to attend the above appointments, and participate in the discussion. An equal division of time will be given him.

By reference to the advertisement of Capt. OTIS, it will be seen that his fine steamer, the CUBA, will be ready to ply between this town and Mobile as soon as the river becomes navigable. Capt. OTIS is most accommodating and efficient in the discharge of his duties; his kind and polite attention to all his passengers make them feel at home in their snug quarters. The CUBA is a choice boat of its class, new, neat and commodious in all its arrangements. We believe it has the reputation of being the fastest and safest steamer that has ever been put on our river. Both the boat and the Captain have been often tried and neither has ever failed.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—The August number of this excellent agricultural journal has just come to hand. As usual, it is replete with well written articles, highly important and interesting to the planter. The Cultivator is published monthly at Augusta, Georgia, at the low price of one dollar a year in advance.

We are indebted to our Senators, Messrs. Adams and Brooke, and our Representatives, Messrs. Brown, Freeman and Wilcox for valuable public documents and speeches.

Senator Sumner of Massachusetts, some weeks ago, offered a resolution in the Senate directing an enquiry as to the expediency of repealing the fugitive slave law. On the 28th inst., the motion to consider the resolution was debated at some length, and it was finally disagreed to by a vote of 32 to 10. A few of the Senators, though opposed to the resolution itself, were willing to give Mr. Sumner an opportunity of being heard. We believe there are scarcely more than half a dozen Senators, if so many, who are in favor of the repeal of the law.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of the July number of this Magazine. Blackwood seems to be the most popular of the English Periodicals, having the enormous circulation of 40,000 copies in Great Britain, where the price of subscription is \$7.50 per annum. In this country, a fac simile edition of the Edinburgh copy is reprinted by Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., of New York at \$3. The same publishers also issue the Edinburgh Review, London Quarterly, Westminster and North British at \$3 each, or all four reviews and Blackwood at \$10. The American reader can thus procure the whole set of these valuable literary works at less than one third of the English cost.

The present number of Blackwood contains several highly interesting articles; among them, Our National Defence, Nepal, the Celestials at Home and Abroad, the General Elections, &c.

Two members of the federal State Committee of Massachusetts have resigned. They will not support Scott. The Lowell Courier says: "It is understood that they prefer Webster, and the consent of the Boston Courier is as follows:—The 'enthusiasm' and 'willfulness' which certain persons manufacture upon paper for the use of Gen. Scott, seems to be quite deficient in the power of imparting hope and confidence.

GENERAL QUITMAN AND THE PRESIDENCY.

We find in the Natchez Free Trader of the 24th ult., a letter from Gen. John A. Quitman in reply to an invitation of the central democratic association at Jackson, to attend and address the association at one of its meetings. In this letter, the General defines his position on the Presidential election. He likes Gen. Pierce very much—"his nomination was very acceptable to him," and he means to vote for him; but the compromise, which the Baltimore Convention endorsed and made an article of party creed, stands in his way—that he considers an obnoxious portion of the democratic platform, and on account of it, he cannot take an active part in the canvass. Well, we suppose we must be content with the silent vote of the gallant General, and the Jackson association must get along as well as it can, without the aid of his potent voice.

In another letter or card addressed to the Editor of the Free Trader, Gen. Quitman explains a "certain conversation" which he held with some gentlemen on a steamboat, and the substance of which, it seems had been reported for the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer, in language stronger than he had used. In this conversation the General tells the public he said, "the southern whigs, in their opposition to Gen. Scott had done him injustice. That his opinions on the slavery question were less obnoxious than those heretofore publicly expressed by Fillmore and Webster."—We should like to know what more obnoxious opinion either of the latter gentlemen ever expressed in regard to slavery, than the following, which Gen. Scott advanced in a letter written Feb. 9, 1843. "But I am persuaded that it is the high moral obligation of masters and slave holding states to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery, even to extermination." If either Fillmore or Webster ever expressed a more decided hostility to the institution of slavery than is conveyed in this opinion, we are yet to see the evidence of it. The truth is, the chief reason why southern whigs preferred Fillmore or Webster to Scott, was that the two former were well known to be in favor of the compromise, while the opinion of the latter upon the subject, was shrouded in mystery and doubt. If they do Gen. Scott injustice, it is his own fault. Why does he not come out and frankly avow his opinions on the compromise? Why skulk behind the vague expression, "I accept the nomination with the resolutions annexed?"

But Gen. Quitman tells us, "if there is any merit in the compromise," which he does not admit, "Scott should be preferred by them, (the whigs) because he openly declared for it, before Fillmore's opinion was known." When, how, on what occasion did Scott so declare himself? The country generally is ignorant of the fact.—Seven highly respectable and influential whig members of Congress from the south have publicly declared, in a card over their own signatures, that "he (Scott) obstinately refused, up to the time of his nomination, to give any public opinion in favor of that series of measures of the last Congress, known as the compromise." The signers of this card are all gentlemen of unimpeachable veracity, and their united assertion, deliberately put forth to the public, with all the facts connected with the subject before them, assuredly must outweigh the *ipse dixit*, in a mere casual conversation, of any single individual, however worthy and respectable that individual may be. We are, indeed, constrained to think that Gen. Quitman, when he said Scott had openly declared for the compromise, used a random remark, and rather expressed a belief, than asserted what he knew to be a fact. The wonder is, how he came to be led into such a belief.

Gen. Quitman further says, in his card:

A whig gentleman present, having remarked that the apprehension was that Scott would be controlled by Seward and politicians of his stripe;—I smiled and said: You mistake the character of the man. The danger lies in the opposite extreme. Always accustomed to command, Gen. Scott prides himself specially upon the infallibility of his own judgment. He rarely asks or takes advice. He will be controlled by no man, not the whole whig party, against his own convictions.

The General's conversation seems to have been a warm defence or apology of Gen. Scott. In this light, at least, it was certainly viewed by the whig editors to whom it was reported, and in the same light it will doubtless be viewed by all the southern Scott editors, altered slightly and softened as the language of the reporter has been. But let the Scott whigs make the most of it.—We shall have Gen. Quitman's vote in the Presidential election, it seems, and just now, we would rather have his vote than his opinion or speeches on our side, though we think we could get along well enough without either. From the above portraiture, which Gen. Quitman draws of the whig candidate's character for firmness, we rather suspect that he is better acquainted with Scott on the field with his enemies on his officers about him and his army before him, than Scott at Washington, surrounded by wily, cunning politicians. In the former capacity, he is in his true element, discharging duties for which he is well qualified by habit and education; in the latter, to use a trite but apt simile, he is like a fish out of water, floundering about and unable to help himself. Scott, the general, is firm and self-confident—Scott, the politician is weak and fickle. In the field we can trust him, but in the cabinet, should war come, give us Scott, the General, but whether in peace or war, save us from the Scott, the President.

The celebrated John Hunter is said to have made but one pun in his life, and that was when lecturing in the Windmill street School of Medicine. In demonstrating the jaw bone, he observed that the bone was known to abound in proportion to the want of brains. Some students at the time were talking instead of attending to the lecture, upon which Hunter exclaimed—"Gentlemen let us have more intellect and less jaw."

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BE READY FOR THE FOE!

An esteemed correspondent at Natchez—a gentleman of talents and extensive influence—thus writes under date of 23rd ult.:

"The democracy in this region of the State are firmly united, and enthusiastically for Pierce and King, while the whigs are lukewarm and many of them hostile to Scott. If things remain as they are until November, the election of Pierce and King is a certain event. But I think the whigs are cringing for a spring, and it behooves every democrat to be ready to encounter the wily foe. Scott is unquestionably the best card for the whigs, since he presents the broadest foundation of all their 'first men' upon whom to rear an edifice of humbug. Let us be active and depend upon nothing but vigilance and zeal in the great cause."

We agree with our correspondent as to the necessity of constant action and vigilance. We must watch the "crunching" of the wily foe and be ready for his spring. But we cannot altogether concur in the opinion that Scott is "the best card of the whigs." At the north possibly he may be; but certainly not at the South.—Here, no sort of miscovering or humbuggery on the part of his supporters, can avail him. At this present writing, we positively cannot name a single southern State that is certain for Scott, not even North Carolina, Maryland or Kentucky, where, of all the slave holding States, his strength is supposed to be greatest; and unless he can carry at least two of the great states—New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio—he stands not the ghost of a chance; his defeat is as certain as any coming event. And all our information from those three states goes to show us that he will not probably get a single one of them. But it is hard policy to be over sanguine. We should never despise an enemy, but watch closely his movements and be ready to meet him at every point. Eternal vigilance is necessary to ensure political success, as it is to preserve our liberties.

Col. McCLEUNG.—The Mississippi of the 30th ult., says, "we understand that Col. ALEXANDER K. McCLEUNG, who was placed by the whig convention, which assembled in Jackson in May last, on the electoral ticket for the State at large, has declined serving, because he is unwilling to support Gen. Scott for the Presidency. Col. McCleung is known far and wide as a gentleman of high position, of ability and influence in the whig party." This is what we expected. Soon after the whig convention was held, we were assured by a gentleman that Col. McCleung would not serve on the ticket, should Scott be the nominee.

ENGLISH VIEWS.—"An Englishman Abroad" closes an article written in this country for Blackwood's Magazine as follows:

Whoever may be the President, however, the United States will hold on the eve of their way—increasing every day, and every hour in material prosperity—augmenting in population and resources. They will not interfere in the affairs of Europe, not withholding all Kosuth aid; they will not again attempt to suppress Cuba, under cover of a *Credite revolution*, till a more favorable opportunity. They will coquet with the Sandwich Islands, push their feelers in to the open-oyster shell of Mexico, and as far as the narrowest part of the Isthmus, feeling a *desire* which impels them thither. They will flatter and court the Canadians, who hate them; construct railroads and canals as highways for enterprises of all kinds; settle, populate, cultivate, develop wild districts and undiscovered resources; display many of the best, and many of the worst features of the Anglo-Saxon character, with here and there a touch of all the different nations which they are absorbing into themselves; and in the end, before mankind—causes, digestion, or corruption produces decay, will become, what they believe themselves to be now, one of the great people that the earth has ever seen.

We learn that Col. A. K. McCleung has accepted the invitation of the citizens of Jackson in this State, to deliver an address in that city on the 21st of October next, upon the life and services of Henry Clay.

ANECDOTE OF PIERCE.—A letter from a gentleman in Brunswick, Maine, to a friend in this city, contains the following anecdote of Pierce:—

"Frank Pierce, at the age of seventeen, when in Brunswick college, organized a military company among the students, of which he was captain. The first intimation which the faculty had of the corps was a view of them, armed and equipped as the law directs, marching in the college yard. President Allen, desiring to know what was going on, and on being told that Frank Pierce had organized a military company, sent a message to Pierce to know why he had taken such a responsibility on himself without consulting the faculty.

Cap. Pierce returned for answer, that whatever communication the president had to submit to him, of a military nature, must come through his orderly sergeant."

Such was Frank Pierce at 17. I have known him as a boy and a man, for many years, and can assure you he is a whole-souled, true man, a perfect gentleman. He will get a tremendous vote in this state, and we all here believe he is to be the next president of the United States."

STARVED TO DEATH!—Coroner Goldsmith on Saturday, held an inquest upon the body of Anna Maria Wilson, a colored woman, aged about 35 years who lived in Baker street, below Seventh. The jury returned a verdict that she died "for want of food."

The above is from the local column of the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, of the 12th inst. Had this poor black woman been a runaway slave and about to be sent, under the operation of the laws, to her master in the Southern States, where hardship, privation or hunger is seldom known, the abolitionists of Pennsylvania, would have made the Union ring with denunciations of the law, of slavery, and of the South! But as she was free, they let her starve to death! Oh, Greeley, Gidding, Seward, &c., you profess an immense amount of sympathy for the slave in the South, who know not what want is; have you none for the starving free black in your own neighborhood? Savannah Repub.

The Cleveland Forest City, a paper which strongly supports Scott says: "There is no way to escape the pending curse of slavery extension, save by the defeat of Pierce and King, and they can only be defeated by the election of Gen. Scott whose life is a guarantee that his influence will not be on the side of slavery."

ENGLISH VIEWS OF SCOTT'S NOMINATION.

The London Chronicle, one of the liberal journals in England, closes a long article on the Baltimore nominations, with the following remarks in reference to Gen. Scott. The Chronicle, we believe is an English whig paper, and views the nomination of Gen. Scott pretty much in the same light that many of the leading intelligent whigs, on this side of the water do:

It is lamentable that, for the sake of grasping at a few more chances of success, the American whigs have been tempted into a choice so infinitely less felicitous than that of the democrats. As respects the personal qualifications of General Scott, even his fellow countrymen know little more of him than can be gathered from the share which he took in some of the most disastrous, though not the most atrocious, of the Mexican victories. They seem to have half forgotten, though we in England have not, the silly and unprincipled letter which he published on the subject of annexing Canada to the United States. The morality of democratic politics would perhaps regard the fugitive manifesto in question as a venial offence; but, according to the more rigid canons of the whigs, it surely ought to operate against their entrusting its author with the helm of the Union. We imagine, however, that, in the event of General Scott's election, America would have more to dread from his deficiency of intellectual power than from his want of principle. The General's parts are confessedly anything but brilliant. Among the foremost men of the United States, he is the only one whose published declarations strike us as uniformly meriting the epithet "muddle-headed." And, after all, the degree and danger of preferring such a person to Webster and Fillmore have probably been exaggerated by the whigs. For Gen. Scott does not seem a waverer of his election, than either of his competitors. His partisans in the Baltimore Convention evidently urged him forward, partly on the ground of his acceptability to the military tastes of the people, and partly because he has displayed a faint and unavowed leaning towards the free soil policy, which the democrats have for the time deserted. Neither of these recommendations, however, according to the best accounts, is of sufficient weight to force him into the Presidency. The war fever has sensibly abated, and the Kosuth agitation, which seems at first sight to prove its continuance, points rather to diplomatic interference in European politics, than to further aggression on neighboring American powers. General Scott may command a few votes through the doubt which exists as to his hearty acceptance of Mr. Webster's compromise on the slavery question; but the compromise nevertheless, on the whole, popular. The great mass of those who shout and act against the Fugitive Slave law will probably reserve their votes for a special abolitionist candidate; and consequently, the General will scarcely obtain a majority sufficient to counterbalance that loss of the whole South which will be entailed by his want of ability on the question which chiefly interests the planters.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS THROUGHOUT THE UNION.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jackson Democratic Association of the city of Washington on the 17th of June, 1862, it was "Ordered, That the chairman request, through the 'Union' newspaper of this city, all regular organized democratic bodies in the Union to correspond with this Association, for the purpose of promoting mutual action and mutual effort for the success of the democratic cause."

In accordance with the above order, mention is made of all active democratic bodies throughout the Union are respectfully requested to furnish the Executive Committee of this association with notice of their organization, and such other matters as they may deem of general political interest, and apply to the committee for such documents, information, &c., as they may desire to obtain from the seat of government.

PHILIP BARTON KEY, Chairman.
Z. W. McKNEW, Corresponding Secretary.
All democratic journals are requested to copy.

Tennessee for Scott.—The Tribune in the calculation of Gen. Scott's chances, claims for him the vote of Tennessee.

To which the Knoxville Plebian replies thus:—"We are surprised at the deliberate impudence of GREELEY, in putting down Tennessee for Scott—he ought to know that the woolly heads of this State would even now gladly make a compromise of the matter, by giving the State to PIERCE by 10,000 majority, and 'say no more about it.' But we can't let them off so easily. Surely, HORACE 'doesn't read the papers.'"

GEN. SCOTT'S QUARRELS.—In the war of 1812, Gen. Scott quarrelled with Major General Brown, and attempted to have him court-martialed.

He quarrelled with the brave Gen. Jessup. He quarrelled with Gen. Jackson, and refused to accept the challenge.

He quarrelled with Dewitt Clinton, and challenged him to fight a duel.

He quarrelled with Gen. Macomb, and refused to obey orders.

He quarrelled with Gen. Peter B. Porter Secretary of War under Mr. Adams.

He quarrelled with Gen. Gaines.

He quarrelled with Mr. Marey, and wrote his angry letters.

He quarrelled with Gen. Taylor.

He quarrelled with Gen. Worth.

He quarrelled with Gen. Pillow.

He quarrelled with Col. Riley.

He quarrelled with Col. Duncan; and if he had needed President, he would quarrel with the whole whig party, the whole world, and the rest of mankind.—Indiana Sentinel.

The New Bedford Mercury publishes a letter from Cap. Gordon of the Bremen, whaling ship, Averett, detailing the effects of the taking of whales. Cap. Gordon, in a letter dated New Zealand, Dec. 1851, writes as follows:

The first experiment we made with the new invention, was upon a shark applying the electricity from the machine with one magnet. The fish after being struck, immediately turned over on his side, and after we had secured in upon him a stream of electricity for a few moments by turning the handle of the machine, the shark became stiff as a piece of wood. We next fell in with a blackfish. As soon as the whale iron was thrown into him and the machine handle turned, the fish began to sink. The operator then ceased turning the machine handle, and the fish immediately rose, when the machine was again set in motion, upon which the fish lay still on the surface of the water, and was taken a considerable distance from the ship. At this time we made use of the four magnet machine."

London measures seven and a half miles in length, and five miles in breadth.

THE VOTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Electors.—We have often been asked, within the last two weeks, if South Carolina would cast her vote for the Democratic nominee; and have as repeatedly said, we have no doubt it. Our reasons are, that South Carolina is Democratic by an overwhelming majority; and Frank Pierce will represent her political creed fully on this head. In regard to his policy on the slavery question, we have no hesitation in saying that he is the best the South can do, and will, if elected, throw his name and influence against any attempt by any section to create agitation, or disturb any of the compromises of the Constitution. If the Electors were chosen by the people we think that Pierce and King would carry South Carolina ten to one. But, unfortunately, the Legislature has to elect for us, and though there is in our opinion more uncertainty in the vote of this body, yet we believe that the State will vote for the nominees.

We see no reason why our State should stand aloof and have neither part nor lot in any of the Federal affairs; as long as we are in the Union let us act, and make the best of our lot. But we are here met with the assertion that we can do no good for ourselves or any body else by entering into the Presidential election, or continuing our representation in Congress. "We believe not a word of it, and we have but little sympathy in common with those who say they have determined on their course, and that let others do as they may, as for their part, they will neither vote for a member of Congress, nor take any part whatever in Federal affairs; or, in short, that they individually have seceded, and have, so far as they are concerned, set up in and for themselves an independent government. That there are any in our State who take such a course is the result of the Legislature transacting all the Federal business for the people, doing all the voting and making every four years a President for them. No one can make us believe that if the people had this election, which is their right, what all these men would co-operate, and find that something could be done by taking our share in Federal politics. We hope that the time is rapidly nearing when the people will have their rights given them, and shall, as freemen, cast their own votes for President and Vice President.—Knowee Courier.

The following compliment to our country is taken from a late English paper:

"While the people of most of the countries in Europe go to bigger heads when there is any kind of difference of opinion amongst them, and could not for ages, and cannot now, elect a Bishop or a Burgomaster, a Landmann, or a King, a part-Beadle or a member of Parliament, with our contents and conflicts, wasting money and time, generating disturbances, and breaking heads or shedding blood, the Americans, by some simple and reasonable method—caucus, log rolling, convention—manage quickly to bring all their disputes to the decision of a numerical test. "For upwards of seventy years, during the most of which the old civilized States of Europe have been convulsed with contests, insurrections, revolutions and wars—being ruined by police, soldiers and restrictions to prevent mischief when not engaged in bloody battles—the Americans have lived in almost perfect peace, and have continually elected throughout their States an immense mass of officials, from a hall porter to the President, without more disturbance than is occasioned in Europe by changing the quarters of a regiment. The explanations of the phenomenon seems to lie in the character, but general fact, that knowledge gives skill. "The youngest of nations, the United States, profit by the experience of their predecessors, and as they benefit by all admirable machinery of old Europe, for cultivating the soil and manufacturing cloth, besides inventing more new and admirable machinery of their own than is possessed by any other nation except the English, so they benefit by using the best machinery of government previously known and in use in Europe, while they have improved it by still better machinery of their own. They are simply more skilled in the art of government, as they are more skilled in the management of steamboats and telegraphs than most of the people of Europe."

FARMERS.—Adam was a farmer while in Parliament, and after his fall was commanded to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. John, the honest, upright, and patient, was a farmer, and his stern endurance has passed into a proverb. Socrates was a farmer, and yet wedded to his calling the glory of his immortal philosophy. Cicero was a farmer, and one of the noblest Romans. Burns was a farmer, and the Muse found him at his plow, and filled his soul with poetry. Washington was a farmer; he retired from the highest earthly station, to enjoy the quiet of rural life, and presents to the world a spectacle of human greatness.

Printing Office Jokes.—It is customary in some printing offices, when a particular green youth commences learning his trade, to make him the object of various jokes. He is often sent to a neighboring office for an imaginary article, and wholly original in the minds of those who perpetrate the jokes. Once upon a time a boy was sent to K—'s office for "a quart of editorial." He was sent back with a picture of a jackass. This was rather severe upon the jokers, but they immediately told the boy to go to K—'s and tell him it was the "editorial" they wanted and not the editor.

A rich joke was recently played off upon a sharp nosed constable, in Western Massachusetts. He started out to arrest a person who had often escaped pursuit, but who he was informed, was at that time engaged in a neighboring cornfield. The constable wishing to take him by surprise took a round about direction, scaling the sheds and fences opposite, when "requesting," he crawled stealthily along, and at length pounced upon his victim clenching him firmly around the waist exclaiming: "You're my prisoner." He had nabbed a scare-crow!

MR. CLAY'S OPINION.—Brownlow's Knoxville Whig contains the following positive statement:—"We assert and challenge contradiction, that the southern members who withdrew from the Madison and Seward caucus, on account of their refusal to endorse the compromise measures, acted in accordance with the advice and counsel of Mr. Clay, and that a portion of them visited his room at his instance, and consulted with him before they took the steps they did. And we further re-assert, that the card of the nine seceding members, at the foot of which stand the names of Gen. and Williams, met the approval of Mr. Clay, in his dying hours, and is but the carrying out of his original advice."

"Now, gentlemen, of the Scott and Seward school, when you read these nine members, and the Editor of this paper out of the whig church, read Henry Clay out with us!"

Practical flow from principle; for as a man think so will he act.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this place on the 3rd inst., at 3 o'clock, A. M., WILLIAM R. STRINGER, eldest son of John and C. D. Stringer, aged 18 years, 6 months and 6 days. He suffered severely from a lingering disease (the Typhoid fever) for several weeks, when death kindly came to his relief.—The deceased was a sprightly, intelligent youth, of fine promise. His bereaved and afflicted parents mourn not as those without hope. They are comforted by the consoling belief that their darling boy has exchanged a world of sin and sorrow for one of immortal bliss—has left a perishable home, to take up his abode in "a house not made by hands, eternal in the heavens."

MOBILE AND COLUMBUS PACKET.
The New Light Draught, Double Engine Steamer.

CUBA,
ROBERT OTIS, Master.

WILL leave Mobile every Saturday evening at 5 o'clock—arriving at Columbus on Monday evening. Returning, will leave Columbus every Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock—Moore's Bluff, at 10 a. m.—Union Bluff, at 12 m., arriving in Mobile on Tuesday evening.
August 7, 1862—4f.

The State of Mississippi,
LOWNDES COUNTY.

To all persons interested in the Real Estate of the minor heirs of John Lindsay, dec'd.

YOU are hereby notified to be and appear before the Probate Court of said county at the Court House in the town of Columbus, the first Monday in October, 1862, then and there to show cause if any you have, why the following lands, belonging to the minor heirs of John Lindsay deceased, to-wit: the east half of north east quarter and north half of west half of north west quarter, and south west quarter of north west section twenty-six;—and east half of the south west quarter, west half of south west quarter of section twenty-three, and lot number two in fractional section twenty-two, all in township 19, range 16 west, lying and being in said county, should not be sold according to the petition of Christopher Adams, Guardian of the said minor heirs.

Witness the Honorable Nathaniel E. Goodwin, Judge of the Probate Court of said County, the first Monday in August A. D. 1862.

Issued 4th day of April, 1862.
DANIEL WILLIAMS,
Aug. 7, 1862. 4-6v. CLERK.

List of Letters
REMAINING in the Post Office at Columbus
MI., on the 1st of AUGUST, 1862.

A	K
Armstrong Dr J W	King H
Adams J & E	Keith Mr (saddler)
Anderson R W	Keith Thos
Arnold A	L
Brownlee Wm	Lindsay Mrs M
Brown Jos	Lagrange Mrs C
Bayless J L	Love J D
Baptist W G	Lawrence Mrs R
Baker O	Lawrence Mrs R
Baker Miss J	Ladd W P
Baker G W	Love Mrs M L
Baker J R	Linton E
Barnett P J	M
Barnett Marks	Mallory Jas
Bennett R C	Morgan Jos A
Chugley S	Martin Fanny (sister)
Cannell Miss M E	Moore Mrs H
Collins S L	Moore Benj
Collins H P	Martin S
Collins R	McLennor J D
Corder Wm	Martin R G
Casby Jas	N
Carver Robt	Norwood Mrs M
Coff I G	Oxheart W W
Coffier B C	Oxheart Mrs M E
Camp R C	P
Davis Mrs L	Pyron Thos
Davis Wm	Ponder E
Dunbar J	Poole Mrs M
Dunn T	Pool G W
Dutton P	Powl Wan
Dupont Mrs F	Pearce J H
E	Pierce T J
Ellie Wm	Patterson J R
Ewing Baker	R
Ewing Barbour	Rossie Mrs M
F	Richey A
Fielding Angeline	Roberts J D
Finch Jas	Robt J
Finkles B F	Renfroe J E
Fleming Mrs M	Ross C
Freeman R P	S
G	Schuback J
Greer Mrs M J (care J Sherman E)	Stagg J B
Gates J P	Snellings J C
Gannon Miss C	Sanders J C
Gordon G N	Sumner Robt
Givens Miss M N	Shaw O A
Gravett Wm	Sackmaster A
Green Gid	Smith J G
Goolahy F	Storey E W
Garvin Robert	Seay N B
H	Smith J H
Hale Thos	Smith G
Hugh A J	Strasburg H
Hawell B D	T
Hill Dr G	Taylor Charlotte (care Jno D)
Hughson B	Taylor Sidney
Haygood Jas D	Toland Mrs E
Hurley Thos	Thomas A H
Hopkins Jos	U
Hodges J F	Utz G F
Higgs Reuben	V
Huggins Jos	Vatjendenham and B'Arcy (Deuts)
Honeycutt J W	W
Hamett H G	Watson Mrs L
J	Watson J
Jones J B	Wiley W S
Jennings J B	Woolen Mrs E
	Wilson Robt

If persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they "are advertised."

A. H. JORDAN P. M.